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serve to clarify the point of view of Mr. Roosevelt on problems affecting his life. The spirit of helpfulness, love of family, of friends, and of country, activity of mind, and ability for hard labor manifested by Mr. Roosevelt are especially stressed. Particularly notable are the accounts of the development of the progressive party (pages 266-272) and of the relation of the United States towards the war and the league of nations (page 276 ff.).

The spirit which seems to have permeated his life and which was emphasized many times through addresses and letters was, as the author states, best summarized in the following letter from President Roosevelt, written in 1905 to the Provençal poet Frédéric Mistral (pages 234, 235). "You are teaching the lesson that none need more to learn than we of the West, we of the eager, restless, wealth-seeking nation; the lesson that after a certain not very high level of material well-being has been reached, then the things that really count in life are the things of the spirit. Factories and railways are good up to a certain point, but courage and endurance, love of wife and child, love of home and country, love of lover for sweetheart, love of beauty in man's work and in nature, love and emulation of daring and of lofty endeavour, the homely work-a-day virtues and the heroic virtues — these are better still, and if they are lacking, no piled-up riches, no roaring, clanging industrialism, no feverish and many-sided activity shall avail either the individual or the nation."

J. A. J.

The University of Michigan. By Wilfred Shaw. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Howe, 1920. 364 p. \$4.00)

For eighteen years Mr. Shaw has served the University of Michigan and served it well. He knows its history, its traditions, and its student life. In spite of his attempts at modesty, he believes it to be the greatest of all state universities; in fact, he probably believes that, with perhaps the exception of Harvard, Michigan is the greatest of American universities. This is as it should be for a secretary of an alumni association, and no doubt many people would agree with him. Mr. Shaw says frankly, "It has not been the purpose of the author to write a history of the University of Michigan." What then was his purpose? Fortunately he has told us. "To chronicle in brief the main events in Michigan's history; to suggest their significance; to picture the life of the students and Faculties; and to set forth the University's real measure of success, in order that all who are interested in the University may know her and understand her ideals and traditions, is the aim of the following chapters."

In spite of the fact that the author lays no claim to being an historian,

he is essentially an historically minded man, but with one pronounced limitation. He loves the university too much to tell both sides of the story. From the day when the founders had the first great "vision" the university has grown under a nearly cloudless sky. Now and then a cloud in the shape of a foolish legislature, a turbulent student body, or a short-sighted board of regents, has appeared, but the clouds have never overcast the sky and have soon dissolved. The early members of the faculty were all good men and great men, and the presidents have never erred. Perhaps it is as well to let the skeletons alone. They are not especially genial companions, particularly for the alumni for whom the book was primarily written.

The chapters on "The foundation of the university," "The university's early days," "The first administrations," "President Angell and President Hitchins," "Literature, science, and the arts," "The professional schools and colleges," "Town and campus," and "The university in war time," are distinctly historical in character and have value not only as a history of the university, but as an important chapter in the history of the middle west. The rest of the book is rather material for history.

The space given to student activities and student life, and especially to athletics, in proportion to that devoted to "A state university as a center of learning" will probably please the "boys" who make the most racket at alumni gatherings, but the prosaic people who say little and think much will hope that there was more to tell about the "university as a center of learning." In this chapter Mr. Shaw seemed to be short of material. We trust that the shortcoming was that of the author rather than of the university. One wonders why the description of the board of regents was included in the "center of learning" chapter. Perhaps the explanation is found in the sentence, "The University has been truly fortunate for the most part in the men who have composed the governing body." The work of the graduate school might well have been elaborated in this chapter and the regents given a chapter all their own.

The book is well printed, and contains many pictures which will refresh the memories of the "old grads." The style is easy and direct, and at times approaches the colloquial; in this the author probably had in mind his audience, the average college graduate. As the university now has a live poet in captivity, something more will be required in a revised edition. The amiable stories disclosing the idiosyncracies of deceased professors will no doubt furnish many a speaker at alumni dinners with something to talk about, a godsend in these days of drought.

THOMAS MAITLAND MARSHALL